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(54) Title: RECOMBINANT OLEOSINS FROM CACAO AND THEIR USE AS FLAVORING OR EMULSIFYING AGENTS

(57) Abstract: The present invention pertains to recombinant genes coding for oleosin proteins in cacao and to polypeptides encoded by said genes. In particular, the present invention relates to the use of such genes and gene products for the manufacture of emulsifiers, encapsulating agents, and flavor components useful in the food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries.

WO 01/36648 A1

RECOMBINANT OLEOSINS FROM CACAO AND THEIR USE AS FLAVORING OR EMULSIFYING AGENTS

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This invention pertains to recombinant genes coding for oleosin proteins in cacao and to the polypeptides encoded by said genes. In particular, the present invention relates to the use of such genes and gene products for the manufacture of emulsions and flavor.

- 10 In a variety of different plants, such as e.g. in soybean, rapeseed or sunflower oily components that are insoluble in water, are stored in subcellular structures termed "oil bodies". The oil stored in these particles form cellular food reserves that may be mobilized quickly when large increases in cellular metabolism are required, such as during seed germination or pollen tube growth. Most plant seeds contain stored TAG's (triacylglycerols) as food reserves for
15 germination and post germination growth, although the level of TAG's stored in seeds varies between different plants.

Intracellular oil bodies of seeds are generally between 0.5 and 2 μ M in diameter (Tzen et al., Plant Physiol. 101 (1993), 267-276) and are considered to be composed of a matrix of TAG's
20 surrounded by a phospholipid layer and associated with a set of different proteins, that are called oil body proteins or oleosins. The function of said oleosins is deemed to reside in the maintenance of the oil reserves of seeds and pollen in small stable droplets providing a high surface to volume ratio which facilitates the rapid conversion of the TAG's into free fatty acids via lipase mediated hydrolysis at the oil body surface.

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Genomic clones encoding oleosins have been isolated for two species, namely maize (Browman et al., J. Biol. Chem. 265 (1987), 11275 - 11279) and carrot (Hatzopoulos et al., Plant Cell 2 (1990), 457-467). Moreover, from the cultivated oilseed Brassica napus cDNA clones could be obtained and the genomic organisation of the corresponding gene could be verified (Murphy et al., Biochem. Biophys. Acta 1088 (1991), 86 - 94). However, not any plant is presumed to
30 make use of such oleosins and for cacao it was generally held that no such genes/proteins are present (Leprince et al., Planta 204 (1998), 109-119).

Most of the plant seed oil bodies and/or oleosins analyzed to date have been derived from seeds that undergo drying during maturation and can be stored safely for long periods under dry, low temperature conditions ("orthodox" seeds). To this end, genomic clones encoding
5 oleosins have been isolated for two species, namely maize (Browman et al., J. Biol. Chem. 265 (1987), 11275 - 11279) and carrot (Hatzopoulos et al., Plant Cell 2 (1990), 457-467). Moreover, Murphy et al. report in Biochem. Biophys. Acta 1088 (1991), 86 - 94 the isolation of a cDNA clone and the genomic organisation of oleosin in the cultivated oilseed Brassica napus.

10 In addition, studies have been carried out on oleosin proteins of two other groups of seeds. Seeds that do not undergo desiccation during late maturation and are usually killed at a high water content and low temperatures (recalcitrant seeds; e.g. cacao and red oak) and seeds that do undergo desiccation, but are sensitive to storage at temperatures below 0°C ("intermediate"
15 seeds; coffee and neem) (Leprince et al. (1998) Planta 204, 109-119.). The data presented in this report lead to the conclusion that the seeds of red oak had very low levels of oleosin proteins while cacao did not seem to have any oleosin proteins at all. In contrast thereto, "intermediate" seeds were shown to have both oil bodies by electron microscopy and levels of oleosins similar to that observed in "orthodox" seeds, such as the rape seed Brassica napa.

20 The known oleosins turned out to be small alkaline proteins having an average weight of about 15 to 26 kDa and exhibiting an unusually long central hydrophobic region (about > 70 amino acids). In an intact oil body within the cell this hydrophobic region is deemed to reside within the TAG matrix and anchor the oleosin in the oily central matrix. The N-terminal region of
25 known oleosin proteins have been found to be rather diverse both in sequence and length.

Cacao is an important raw material for manufacturers of confectionery and other products, for e.g. chocolate. It is known that during fermentation of cacao the existing protease activity in the cacao seed results in the formation of an increased level of cacao flavor precursors, such as
30 hydrophilic peptides and hydrophobic amino acids, which contribute significantly to the typical flavor the consumer knows as the cacao flavor (Mohr, W. W., Landschreiber, E., and

Severin, T., (1976) Fett. Wissenschaft. Technologie Vol 78 88-95; Voigt, J., Biehl, B., Heinrichs, H., Kamaruddin, S., Gaim Marsoner, G., and Hugi, A. 1994 Food Chemistry 49, 173-180). This increase of flavor precursor peptides and hydrophobic amino acids is dependent on the proteolytic activity within the seed during the fermentation process and on the amount of proteins containing these precursor peptides and hydrophobic amino acids. The progress of the fermentation reaction has to be carefully monitored so that the desired cacao flavor precursors will be eventually obtained. Also, the raw materials have to be evaluated for flavor potential, since cacao seeds deficient in an appropriate amount of proteins containing flavor precursor peptides and hydrophobic amino acids will result in a fermented material deficient in cacao flavor precursors. Consequently, there is a need in the art to provide cacao raw material that constantly has a sufficient amount of cacao flavor precursor peptides and hydrophobic amino acids.

The problem of the present invention is therefore to provide means to enhance the flavor potential of cacao.

This problem has been solved by providing a recombinant oleosin gene of cacao as identified by SEQ ID No 1 and SEQ ID No 2 or variants thereof coding for functional cacao oleosin polypeptides.

The DNA sequence may be incorporated in a vector, preferably in a plasmid, and brought into a plant of interest to e.g. overexpress the cacao oleosin gene.

According to another preferred embodiment the polypeptide encoded by the recombinant oleosin gene according to this invention exhibits an amino acid sequence as identified by SEQ ID No 3 or SEQ ID No 4.

According to yet another preferred embodiment the cacao oleosin polypeptide may be used for preparing emulsifiers or may be used in the preparation of flavor,

According to yet another preferred embodiment the present invention provides a food product

containing an oleosin polypeptide and preferably enzymatically degraded products thereof.

According to another embodiment cacao oleosin proteins or derived peptides may be used to encapsulate oil soluble molecules for example certain drugs, vitamins and various nutritional
5 supplements.

In the figures,

Fig. 1 shows a SDS PAGE gel of oil body purification, illustrating the protein profile of
10 different fractions produced during the purification procedure; Aliquots were taken at different stages of the purification of cacao seed oil bodies and run on 10-20% SDS-PAGE minigel and then silver stained. Lane1, "floating" oil body material recovered from first centrifugation step; Lane 2, "floating" oil body material recovered from first grinding buffer wash; Lane 3, "floating" oil body material recovered from partial urea wash; Lane 4-6, "floating" oil body
15 material recovered from urea washes #1-3; Lane 7 proteins recovered from acetone extracted oil bodies; Lane 8, same as Lane 7, but three fold more protein; M, promega mid range molecular weight protein markers.

Fig. 2 shows a Kyte-Doolittle hydrophobicity plot of the 16,9 kDa cacao oleosin protein;
20

Fig. 3 shows a Kyte Doolittle hydrophobicity plot of the 15,8 kDa cacao oleosin protein;

Fig. 4 shows a sequence comparison of the protein sequences SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No
25 4; black regions mark sequences conserved in the two protein sequences.

During the extensive studies leading to the present invention the present inventors have found that contrary to the general belief (Leprince et al., supra) cacao does contain at least two different small molecular weight oleosin proteins. The oleosin proteins are synthesized in cacao seed and have a calculated molecular weight of about 16.9 kDa and 15.8 kDa,
30 respectively.

Upon identifying the DNA sequence and the putative protein sequence the cacao oleosin proteins could be shown to contain regions of both high hydrophobicity and high hydrophilicity, as derived from a Kyte Doolittle plot (see Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). During a degradative process, such as is prevailing during the fermentation of cacao, said oleosin
5 proteins will give rise to a number of different peptides and hydrophobic amino acids, which will contribute to an enhanced cacao flavor during the manufacture of cocoa products. The cacao oleosin genes may therefore be used for expressing or overexpressing, respectively, the gene in a suitable system thus being able to provide cacao flavor precursors.

10 The oleosin genes may be expressed in a variety of different ways known to the skilled person. Such, an expression cassette may be prepared harboring one or more copies of an oleosin gene according to the present invention and containing a promotor, suitable to express the gene in a given system. The promotor will be selected according to the requirements of the system, in which the oleosin gene is to be expressed.

15 Such systems include bacterial cells, such as e.g. E.coli, or yeast or insect cells. For each of the various expression systems appropriate vectors are known to the skilled person. The oleosin proteins produced in such systems may then be isolated from the cells or, in case the protein is secreted into the medium, from the culture medium itself.

20 According to a preferred embodiment the oleosin gene is expressed in a plant cell, more preferably in cacao itself. To this end one or more copies of an oleosin gene of the present invention may be introduced into the respective plant cells, which genes may be under the control of its endogeneous promotor or under the control of an exogeneous promotor.

25 Accordingly, an increased expression of oleosin in the plant cell will be possible.

In case the oleosin gene is synthesized in cacao itself said cacao may be directly used for the preparation of cacao flavor precursors with the result that less raw material will be required for obtaining the same degree of flavor precursors as compared to conventional cacao raw
30 material.

As methods for introducing constructs, containing the oleosin gene operably linked with an appropriate promotor, into plant cells, there may be mentioned electroporation of protoplasts, use of bombardment with DNA coated particles or use of known bacterial vectors for plant transformation, such as the vectors used with the bacterium Agrobacterium tumefaciens.

5

After the plant cells are transformed, they may then be regenerated into plants according to conventional methods such as is e.g. described in McCormick et al., Plant Cell Rep. 5 (1986), 81-84. Several generations may be grown and either pollinated with the same transformed strain or a different strain, while ensuring that the desired phenotypic trait is maintained.

- 10 According to a preferred embodiment cacao trees may be eventually obtained, that exhibit a high content of oleosin proteins in their seeds that may serve as a precursor pool for flavor.

The oleosin proteins obtained as detailed above may also be used as an emulsifier or making use of their inherent properties to stabilize small oil droplets in a cacao cell, they may be used as an encapsulating agent for oil soluble molecules. As examples for the use of the cacao oleosin proteins there may be mentioned their use in the food industry for preparing standard food emulsions, such as cheese, yogurt, margarine, mayonnaise, vinaigrette, ice cream, salad dressing, baking products etc., or their use in the cosmetic industry for producing e.g. soaps, skin creams, facial creams, tooth pastes, lipstick, make up etc..

20

The present invention will now be described by means of examples, which are not construed to limit the same thereto.

Example 1:

25 **Isolation of cacao seed oil bodies**

For the isolation of cacao seed oil bodies, the cacao seeds used were from ripe pods of cacao variety EET 95 grown in the green house under open pollination conditions.

- 30 The procedure used was a modified version of an oil body isolation procedure developed by Millichip et al. (1996) Biochem. J. Vol. 314, 333-337). Eight mature and ungerminated EET

95 seeds were taken and their testa and radical were removed. Each seed was then chopped into small pieces with a sharp blade at room temperature and the material was immediately put into two falcon tubes on ice that each had 30 mls of grind buffer (0.1 M potassium phosphate buffer, 25 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 10 mM ascorbic acid, 0.3 M sucrose; final pH to 7.2 with KOH). The chopped seeds were then homogenized for 45 seconds on ice with an Ultra-Turrax T-25 and the larger N-18G head (Janke & Kunkel GmbH & Co KG). The homogenized material was quickly filtered through a 500 μ M mesh screen keeping the filtrate on ice as much as possible. The material remaining on the screen was washed twice with 20 ml of grind buffer (supra). The filtrate was subsequently put in 4 clear polycarbonate corex tubes (30 ml) and centrifuged at 16,000 rpm (20,000 G) at 10°C for 20 minutes. After centrifugation, the top "floating material" (oil bodies) was taken off the four tubes with a spatula to new corex tubes with fresh grinding buffer. The remaining "floating" material, which becomes suspended at the top of the supernatant during handling, was collected as well using a pipette and was transferred into fresh grinding buffer. For this first grind buffer wash, the volume was reduced to approximately 40-50 ml and put into two corex tubes. The "floating" material was resuspended by homogenization in the corex tubes on ice for 45 seconds with the Ultra Turrax (smaller head N-10G) and respun (20 minutes, 16,000 rpm, 10°C). The top layer was again collected and transferred to a new tube as described above, which contained urea wash buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 9 M urea, 10 mM β -mercaptoethanol, final pH 7.2). This partial urea wash mix was again resuspended by homogenization and centrifuged as in the previous wash step.

The "floating" material formed after centrifugation in the urea wash buffer was again transferred to a new corex tube with urea wash buffer at room temperature and this mix was homogenized as described above. The homogenized material was agitated at high speed at room temperature for 5 minutes, and then centrifuged for 20 minutes at 16,000 rpm, at 20°C. After this centrifugation step, the relatively clear wash solution was completely removed by pipetting from the corex tube with minimal loss of floating material and fresh urea wash solution was added to the same corex tubes. This method maximized the recovery of the oil bodies as the material binds to the tube walls and is lost if a new tube is used for each washing step. The floating material was rehomogenized, agitated for 15 minutes at room temperature and then centrifuged for 20 minutes at 16,000 rpm, at 20°C (first 100% urea wash). This last

wash step at 100% urea wash buffer was repeated three times.

Following the last washing step, the floating material that remained in the two corex tubes after removing the urea wash buffer was recovered in 10 mls of urea wash buffer plus 0.025% Triton X-100 and aliquoted to six 2 ml microcentrifuge tubes. These tubes were spun at 10,000 rpm for ten minutes and the solution below the "floating" oil bodies was removed. To remove the fat from these oil body preparations, 1 ml of acetone was added to the oil bodies in each tube. This mixture was then vortexed vigorously and then sonicated 2-4 minutes at room temperature. The tubes were then spun at room temperature for 5 minutes at 10,000 rpm. The supernatants were removed and the acetone extraction procedure was repeated 4 times. Finally, the pellets recovered were dried under vacuum in a speed-vac (SAVANT).

Example 2:

Isolation and Analysis of a Cacao Oil Body Protein by SDS-PAGE and Peptide Sequence Analysis

60 μ l of SDS-PAGE gel loading buffer (62.5 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 12.5% glycerol, 2% SDS, 715 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 0.025% bromophenol blue) were added to two microcentrifuge tubes containing acetone extracted oil bodies prepared as described in example 1. This material was heated to 50°C, sonicated twice for 5 minutes, vortexed, and then centrifuged. The supernatants were combined and then run in three wells of a freshly prepared 20 cm 15% SDS-PAGE gel prepared with duracryl (ESA Chelmsford, Ma. U.S.A.). After migration, the gel was fixed twice for 20 minutes in 50% methanol, 10% acetic acid, and water. The gel was stained over night with a solution of 45% methanol, 10% acetic acid, and water with 3 mg amido black per 100 ml. Then, the gel was rinsed with Milli Q purified water several times.

Fig. 1 shows a picture of the stained SDS PAGE gel from which it becomes obvious that several proteins could be enriched during the oil body isolation procedure. The protein profile demonstrates that there has been a substantial enrichment of two bands around the size expected for oleosins, a major band with an apparent molecular weight of 16.1 kDa and a less

intense band with an apparent molecular weight of 15.0 kDa. A larger amount of the same sample was then run on a long preparatory SDS PAGE gel. The major band at around 16.1 kDa was cut out, subjected to trypsin hydrolysis by incubating the gel slice in 200 uL Tris-HCl 0.05 M pH 8.6, 0.01% Tween 20 and 0.2 µg sequencing grade trypsin for 18 hours at 30°C.

5 The peptides thus obtained were separated on an in-line combination DEAE-C18 HPLC column (DEAE - Aquapore, 7µm 2.1 x 30 mm from Perkin Elmer; C-18 column catalogue #218TP52 2.1 x 250 mm from VYDAC) using a gradient of 2%-45% acetonitrile in 0.1% TFA. One large peptide peak was chosen for N-terminal sequence analysis.

10 The peptide sequence was performed on a 494 ABI sequencer using Edman degradation chemistry according to the manufacturer, and yielded the following sequence

MetGlnAspMetValGlyTyrValGlyGlnLys

15 Surprisingly, the sequence obtained showed a high homology to a sequence found in the 16.4 kDa oleosin of *Gossypium hirsutum* (cotton, Hughes, D.W., Wang, H.Y. and Galau, G.A. (1993) Plant Physiol. 101, 697-698), supporting the assumption that the cacao oil body protein investigated was indeed an oleosin protein.

20

Example 3:

Preparation of mRNA from Cacao Seeds.

25 The mRNA used for the cDNA library construction was isolated from seeds of an immature mostly green pod of EET 95 grown in the green house under open pollination conditions. The matrix tissue encasing these seeds was solid and the seeds displayed two very distinct developmental stages. One type of seed appeared relatively mature, i.e. the seeds were purple with only small amounts of white gelatinous matrix tissue in seed folds, the other seeds were significantly less mature, with seeds having both white and pink sections and significant amounts of the gelatinous matrix material in the seed folds. For RNA isolation, small pieces of 3 of the more mature seeds and small pieces of 2 of the less mature seeds were taken as the

seeds were freed from the matrix and immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen. This material was then ground to a powder in a mortar and pestle in the presence of liquid nitrogen. The liquid nitrogen + cacao powder was put in a 50 ml falcon tube and the liquid nitrogen was allowed to evaporate. As the powder warmed towards 0 °C, 28 ml of solution A was added (14 ml 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8 + 14 ml Aqua phenol (Appligene/Oncor) + 0.1% hydroxyquinoline + 140 µl 10% SDS, +110 µl β-mercaptoethanol). This mixture was homogenized with a glass dounce homogenizer on ice. The resulting solution was spun for 10 minutes at 8,000 rpm. The aqueous phase was recovered and was manually mixed with 7 ml phenol + 7 ml chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (Ready Red, Appligene/Oncor). The extraction was then spun at 8,000 rpm for 10 minutes. After this stage great care was taken to avoid any contamination of the sample with RNase. The aqueous phase recovered was re-extracted twice with 14 ml chloroform/isoamyl alcohol. The final aqueous phase obtained was adjusted to 0.3 M Na acetate and 2 volumes of EtOH were added. Subsequently, the tube's content was mixed and put at -20°C for 1 hour, at -80°C for 15 minutes, and was then spun 30 minutes at 8,000 rpm.

The nucleic acid pellet recovered was slowly resuspended in 10 ml of 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8. Then, 3 ml of 8 M lithium chloride were added (2 M final) followed by 2 volumes of ethanol. This mixture was put 1 hour at -20°C followed by 15 minutes at -80°C. The nucleic acid precipitate formed was recovered by centrifugation at 8,000 rpm for 30 minutes. This pellet was resuspended in 600 µl RNase free H₂O and aliquoted into small samples of 200 µl which were frozen at -80°C. The purity of the isolated RNA was verified by spectral analysis at between 220 nm and 300 nm and its integrity was demonstrated by showing the integrity of the ribosomal RNA sample after running a sample on an RNA gel under the appropriate conditions.

Example 4:

Preparation of a cDNA Library from Cacao Seed mRNA

Poly A⁺ RNA was prepared using an Oligotex kit (Qiagen) and total cacao seed RNA prepared as described in example 3. The procedure employed was as described in the instruction leaflet for 250-500 µg total RNA. In the final step, the mRNA was eluted with 25 µl preheated elution buffer, and the column was then washed with 80 µl preheated elution buffer. The eluted

material was pooled, adjusted to 0.3 M Na-acetate and the RNA was precipitated by adding two volumes of ethanol at a temperature of -20°C for one hour and -80°C for 20 minutes. The RNA was pelleted by spinning 15 minutes at 13,000 rpm and the pellet was washed with 70% ethanol and dried under vacuum in a speed vac. The final pellet was resuspended in 10 μl of RNase free water, and the concentration of RNA present was found to be 5-10 ng/ μl using Nucleic Acid "QuickSticks" (Clontech).

The synthesis of cDNA from the poly A⁺ mRNA was carried out using a SMART PCR cDNA synthesis kit (Clontech). The method used was as described in the kit instructions. For the first strand cDNA synthesis step, 4 μl (20-40 ng) of poly A⁺ mRNA was used and as advised in the SMART protocol, 200 units of Gibco BRL Superscript II MMLV reverse transcriptase was used. The PCR step of the SMART protocol was also set up as directed in the kit instructions, with the proviso that merely 2 μl of the first strand reaction were added. First, 18 cycles of a PCR were run, then, 35 μl was taken out of the total reaction (100 μl) and this 35 μl was subjected to a further 5 cycles of PCR.

A pool of the two PCR reactions was then prepared, 40 μl of the 18 cycle PCR reaction and 15 μl of the 23 cycle PCR reaction. 2.5 μl protease K (Boehringer Mannheim, nuclease free, 14 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$) was added to this cDNA/PCR mixture and the reaction was incubated at 45°C for one hour. After a brief spin, the reaction was stopped by heating the mixture to 90°C for 8 minutes. The mix was then chilled on ice, and 5 μl of T4 DNA polymerase was added (3 units/ μl) and the reaction was incubated at $14-16^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 minutes. Then, 25 μl of Milli Q purified water, 25 μl phenol ("Aqua phenol"), and 25 μl chloroform/isoamyl-alcohol ("Ready Red") was added. This mixture was vortexed, spun, and the top aqueous layer was taken. The phenol layer was reextracted with 50 μl of H₂O. The two resulting aqueous layers were then pooled and re-extracted with chloroform/isoamyl-alcohol ("Ready Red"). The DNA in aqueous layer recovered was precipitated by adding ethanol and chilling as described above. The dried DNA obtained was resuspended in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8, 1 mM EDTA) and its concentration was calculated to be approximately 75 ng/ μl using the "QuickSticks" from Clontech.

The cDNA was then prepared for blunt end ligation into the PCR-Script Amp SK(+) cloning vector of Stratagene. The method used was as described in the PCR-Script Amp cloning kit (Stratagene). First, the "polishing" reaction was carried out as described in the Stratagene PCR-Script Amp cloning kit using the cloned thermostable pfu DNA polymerase included in the kit. This was achieved to ensure that the cDNA were blunt ended before the ligation reaction. The DNA thus treated was subsequently purified using the Strataprep PCR purification kit (Stratagene). The DNA was eluted from the column with 50 μ l of milli Q purified water, the DNA was lyophilized to dryness, and 6 μ l of water were added. One μ l of this DNA solution was used to assess the final recovery of the cDNA. Then the following ligation components of the PCR-Script Amp kit were added to the remaining 5 μ l of purified cDNA in the tube in which the DNA was dried: 2 μ l of pPCR-Script Amp SK(+) cloning vector (20 ng), 1 μ l PCR-script 10X reaction buffer, 0.5 μ l 10 mM rATP, 1 μ l SfrI restriction enzyme (5U/ μ l), and 1 μ l T4 DNA ligase (4U/ μ l). This mixture was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour, then heated to 65°C for 10 minutes. Two μ l of the ligated DNA were transformed into Ultracompetent cells XL-2 Blue (Stratagene) as described in the instruction manual for these cells.

Example 5:

cDNA Library Screening

The peptide sequence obtained from the gel purified oil body protein (see example 2) was used to synthesize one set of degenerate primers that correspond to two overlapping regions of the cacao oleosin peptide sequence. The primers have the following sequence where I is deoxy inosine

- (1) 5' ITA-ICC-IGC-CAT-ITC-ITG-CAT 3'
- (2) 5' ITT-ITG-ICC-IAC-ITA-ICC-IGC-CAT 3'

Another set of degenerate primers was designed from two different regions of the 16.4 kDa cotton oleosin protein sequence. The two peptide sequences chosen were located N-terminal to

the region of the 16.4 kDa cotton oleosin that has high homology to the cacao oleosin peptide sequence described here.

These two sets of primers were synthesized for the screening step. Different pairs of these degenerate primers were tested with PCR amplified cDNA derived from immature seeds of *T. cacao* variety Larringa. One primer set was found to specifically amplify a fragment of approximately 300-400 bp from the cacao seed cDNA.

An initial screen of the cDNA library using degenerate primers indicated that the cacao oleosin cDNA clone was highly represented in this library. Therefore, plasmid preparations from 19 isolated transformants were screened directly with the degenerate primer set in Fig. 2, and three positive clones were selected for further study. Two clones 1cdtc-25 and 1cdtc-47 had inserts of approximately 0.850-0.950 kb and one clone 1cdtc-42 had an insert of approximately 1-1.1 kb. Clone 1cdtc-42 was chosen for further analysis by DNA sequencing. Double strand DNA sequencing showed that clone 1cdtc-42 contained a full length insert of 934 base pairs (SEQ ID No 1). The open reading frame of this insert encodes a protein with a predicted molecular weight of 16,885 daltons (SEQ ID No 3).

Analysis of the 16.9 kDa cacao oleosin cDNA open reading frame showed that this protein is similar to other oleosins having a very long central hydrophobic domain surrounded by hydrophilic N-terminal and C-terminal regions (Fig. 2), and that it is a very basic protein with an isoelectric point of 9.734.

Sequencing of 13 other randomly chosen cDNA clones from this cDNA library also led to the independent discovery of the 16.9 kDa cacao oleosin cDNA. Furthermore, during this random sequencing experiment another cacao oleosin sequence of 775 base pairs was found (SEQ 2). This cDNA has an open reading frame that encodes a protein with a calculated molecular weight of 15.8 kDa (SEQ ID No 4), and encodes the oil body protein with an apparent molecular weight of 15.0 kDa that is seen in Fig. 1.

The 15.8 kDa cacao oleosin protein sequence also has a very long central hydrophobic domain

surrounded by hydrophilic N-terminal and C-terminal regions (Fig. 2), and is a very basic protein with an isoelectric point of 9.34. Comparative sequence analysis (Fig. 4) shows that the 15.8 kDa cacao cDNA oleosin protein sequence is quite distinct from the 16.9 kDa cacao oleosin protein sequence, showing only 43.4% sequence identity with between the two proteins.

5

Claims

1. A recombinant DNA sequence as identified by SEQ ID No. 1 or functional variants
5 thereof, coding for functional oleosin polypeptides of cocoa.
2. The recombinant DNA sequence according to claim 1 which is identified by SEQ ID
No. 2
- 10 3. A vector comprising a DNA sequence according to any of the claims 1 or 2.
4. The vector according to claim 3, which is a plasmid.
5. A polypeptide encoded by a DNA sequence according to claim 1 or claim 2.
- 15 6. A polypeptide according to claim 5, which is identified by SEQ ID No 3 or SEQ ID No
4.
7. A cell, harboring a recombinant DNA sequence according to any of the claims 1 or 2.
- 20 8. The cell according to claim 7, which is a plant cell.
9. The cell according to claim 8, which is a cacao cell.
- 25 10. A plant part, harboring a recombinant DNA sequence according to any of the claims 1
or 2, which is a seed.
11. A plant, harboring a recombinant DNA sequence according to claim 1 or claim 2.
- 30 12. The plant according to claim 11, which is a cacao tree.

13. Use of a recombinant DNA sequence according to any of the claims 1 or 2 for the production of an oleosin polypeptide.
14. Use of an oleosin polypeptide according to claim 5 for the manufacture of emulsifiers.
- 5 15. Use of an oleosin polypeptide according to claim 5 or claim 6 for the manufacture of flavor, preferably cacao flavor.
16. Use of an oleosin polypeptide according to claim 5 as an encapsulating agent for oil soluble
10 drugs or oil soluble nutritional supplements.
17. Food product containing an oleosin polypeptide according to claim 5 or claim 6 or enzymatically degraded products thereof.
- 15 18. Cosmetic product containing an oleosin polypeptide according to claim 5 or claim 6.

Fig. 1

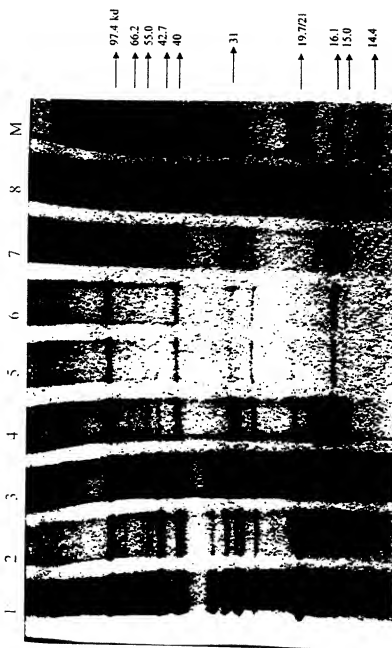


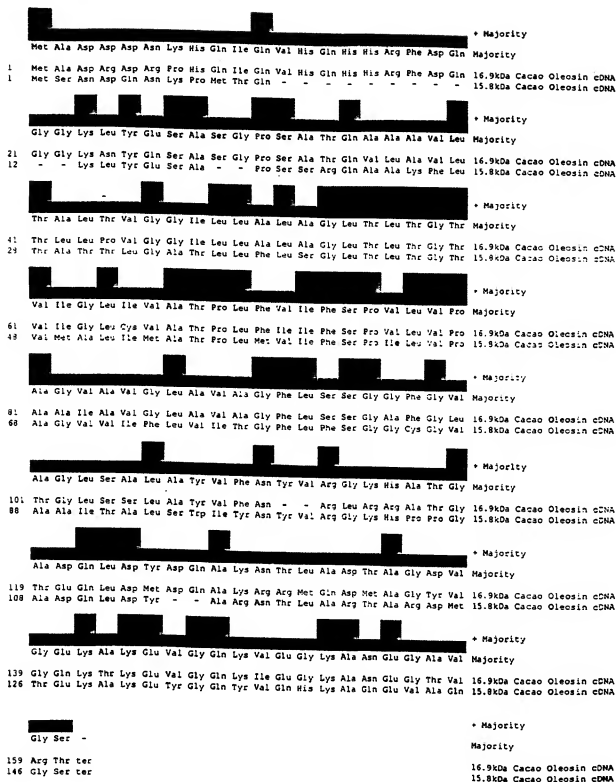
Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte. onal Application No
PCT/EP 00/11317

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 C12N15/82 C07K14/415 C12N15/29 C12N5/10 A01H5/00 A23L1/03 A61K7/00 A01H5/10		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 C12N C07K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, STRAND, CHEM ABS Data, MEDLINE, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HUGHES D WAYNE ET AL: "Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) MatP6 and MatP7 oleosin genes." PLANT PHYSIOLOGY (ROCKVILLE) 1993, vol. 101, no. 2, 1993, pages 697-698, XP000882231 ISSN: 0032-0889 cited in the application the whole document --- ---	1,3-5,7, 8,10,11, 13,14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "Z" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
5 February 2001		27/02/2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Morawetz, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Appl. No.
PCT/EP 00/11317

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>VOIGT ET AL: "In-vitro formation of cocoa-specific aroma precursors: aroma-related peptides generated from cocoa-seed protein by cooperation of an aspartic endoprotease and a carboxypeptidase" FOOD CHEMISTRY,GB,ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS LTD, vol. 49, no. 2, 1994, pages 173-180-180, XP002106204 ISSN: 0308-8146 abstract</p>	17
A	<p>VOIGT J ET AL: "Cocoa-specific aroma precursors are generated by proteolytic digestion of the vicilin-like globulin of cocoa seeds." FOOD CHEMISTRY 1994, vol. 50, no. 2, 1994, pages 177-184, XP000885588 ISSN: 0308-8146</p>	
A	<p>HUANG A H C: "OIL BODIES AND OLEOSINS IN SEEDS" ANNUAL REVIEW OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY AND PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY 1992, 1992, pages 177-200, XP000885717 ISSN: 1040-2519</p>	
A	<p>WO 96 38472 A (AARHUS OLIEFABRIK AS ;RASMUSSEN SOEREN (DK); BACH MOGENS (DK)) 5 December 1996 (1996-12-05)</p>	
A	<p>LEPRINCE O ET AL: "Oleosins prevent oil-body coalescence during seed imbibition as suggested by a low-temperature scanning electron microscope study of desiccation-tolerant and -sensitive oilseeds." PLANTA (HEIDELBERG) JAN., 1998, vol. 204, no. 1, January 1998 (1998-01), pages 109-119, XP000885490 ISSN: 0032-0935 cited in the application</p>	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/11317

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9638472 A	05-12-1996	DK 61695 A	02-12-1996
		AU 5997096 A	18-12-1996
		EP 0832103 A	01-04-1998